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and showing withal familiarity with the best literature and sources of the subject. We may give an idea of his views by the following quotation, where he is speaking of individualism and socialism: "The individual serves the social organism of which he is a member, but at the same time he is more than a member of that organism, and the organism serves him, and it is impossible to say that the individual is above society, or that society is above the individual, for in certain aspects each proposition is true."

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DIE MODERNE PHYSIOLOGISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE IN DEUTSCHLAND. Eine historisch-kritische Untersuchung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Problems der Aufmerksamkeit. By Dr. W. Heinrich. Zürich: E. Speidel. 1895. Pages, 235. Price, M. 4.

After an historical introduction, treating of the influence of Christianity on science, and leading up to the beginning of Herbart's "psychology without a soul," Dr. Heinrich discusses the theories of Fechner, the father of experimental investigation, and Helmholtz, G. E. Müller and Pilzecker, Wundt, N. Lange, Külpe, Münsterberg, Ziehen, and Avenarius. The standard by which our author proposes to measure the theories of these men is "the law of psychical parallelism"; but in doing so he misrepresents Wundt's position, and condemns it as metaphysical. It is true enough that many disciples of Wundt have gone to the extreme of changing psychology to a mere measurement of reaction-times and other trivialities, but Wundt himself represents more than that. The reviewer is not an adherent of Wundt's, he does not even accept several of his basic propositions, but he believes that some of Wundt's disciples show little gratitude toward their master when forgetful of what they learned from him and what modern psychology owes him, they attack him on small issues, which, closely considered, are mere misconceptions of Wundt's real position. Whatever Wundt's shortcomings may be, his influence upon the evolution of psychology should not be underrated. If the author did not learn more from Wundt than the digest on pp. 80-126, with the overcritical summary on page 116, it is certainly not Wundt's fault. The appreciation which our author grudges to Wundt, is given in large measure to Münsterberg, whose merits are strangely exaggerated. In fact, the latter and Richard Avenarius are apparently, in the whole history of German psychology, the only ones with whom Dr. Heinrich finds no fault.

The problem of attention, the treatment of which is promised in the title of the book, is only incidentally touched upon, as, for instance, when the author presents us with a brief extract from Ribot's *Psychology of Attention* (on pp. 168-170).

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